

THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT HOPE OF ALLIES

Says Kaiser Insisted Upon Slaughter

LETTER OF ORDER FOR THE FOKKER MONOPLANE HAS NEW TERRORS OF AIR

EMPEROR QUOTED

Carlisle Leader Says He Saw Document From Kaiser To Austrian Emperor.

"STRIKE TERROR TO MAKE WAR SHORT"

Count Melgar Says Letter Changed Him From Pro-German To Allies' Side.

PARIS, France, Feb. 5.—The Matin prints the following, written by Count Melgar, former secretary and confidant of Don Carlos, and now a leading member of the Carlist party, the sympathies of which are strongly pro-German:

"I was out at Frohndorf when the war broke out. I was then Germanophile and was pleased over the prospect of German success, on which I counted. I hurried to Vienna and the first thing I saw was the secret document written by the German emperor to the emperor of Austria to inform him of the order given to carry on a war of extermination.

"My son is bursting with grief," wrote the Kaiser, "but it is absolutely necessary to put everything to fire and the sword; men, women, children and aged must be slaughtered, not a single one must be left upright, not a roof intact. With such a system of terror, the only one to be followed against the enemy, it is certain that the war will not last two months, while by proceeding with humanitarian consideration it might be prolonged for years. I am having recourse, then, whatever it may cost me, to this method, which, in spite of appearances, will greatly diminish bloodshed."

"Such atrocious things made the first attack in my admiration for Germany. A few days later I read in an evening paper a speech delivered by the Kaiser to his soldiers in which he declared that he had learned that two French military doctors had been interviewed by the Kaiser, and that they had declared that such a man was not merely a cruel, but a shameless liar and a scoundrel."

"The aged monarch had yielded to his prayers and authorized him to telegraph to Petrograd and all danger of war was over. The next morning the ambassador was hurriedly summoned to the emperor, who said that he was obliged to take back the word he had given. Wilhelm had telegraphed to him: 'If Austria is afraid, Germany fears nobody, and to turn the bridges I have just declared war on you.'"

"This revelation compelled my conversion. I felt sure that the Kaiser Wilhelm, instead of being the instrument of God, was inspired by the devil."

Brothers Battle With Black-Maned Lion, One Saved By Timely Shot

Cape Town, South Africa, Feb. 5.—A thrilling account of a fight with a fierce black maned lion is furnished by a hunter who was just across the country. Two lions were concerned—Hans Blum and his brother. In one of their hunts the younger brother encountered a black maned lion, usually regarded as the most formidable of the species. He fired, but only succeeded in wounding the animal, which escaped into a neighboring field of reeds shutting on a view of water course.

"Not long after the lion came from the opposite direction, and the elder made a bee line in his direction. He came on the scene of a fierce encounter, the lion standing over the prostrate form of his brother, who, however, with presence of mind had raised his gun barrel down the lion's flanks.

The elder brother advanced and fired, putting a bullet straight into the forehead of the lion, which he killed. The lion, however, was not dead, but badly maimed, and was in a critical condition.

Stone Coins Used On Island of Yap Some Are As Large As Cart Wheels

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—Stone money ranging in size from ordinary grindstones up to cartwheels is the customary currency in the island of Yap, according to the annual bulletin of the London financial firms. Yap belongs to the Caroline islands in the Pacific between Hawaii and the Philippines. It is now a British possession, being captured early in the war from Germany, who obtained it by purchase from Spain in 1898.

FORTY-FOUR FRENCH MAKE RECKLESS FORAY

Dig Trench Under German Position, But Forced to Flee Under Fire.

EVERY INCH ALONG AISNE FOUGHT FOR

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—H. Warner Allen, the official observer with the French armies for the British newspapers sends the following account of a daring French expedition along the Aisne river:

The struggle for every point of vantage between the two lines is a continuous and desperate one. Every little mound and every bit of cover in the debatable ground between the trenches is fought for again and again; it is won, lost and won again. In this give and take fighting the initiative and dash of the French soldier are invaluable, and so little are they cast down if the enemy succeeds for a moment in occupying one of these disputed positions that they set out to recapture it the next day.

On the banks of the Aisne, just half way between the French and the German positions, there is a small mound or hillock that overlooks the German line. One night 15 men and a commissioned officer crept out of their trench, crawled through the barbed wire entanglements, crossed the river, and quietly installed themselves on the crest of the mound. In absolute silence they set to work to dig themselves in and constructed two trenches and a fairly strong dugout. They spent 48 hours in their dangerous position unobserved, and they admitted later that they were the longest hours in their lives.

At last they were discovered, and the German batteries began to bombard the mound with shrapnel and high explosive shells. The French soldiers came out and peeped over the edge of their shelter, which—only to find a new machine gun.

The Germans, considering that the French position had by this time been cleared, had sent forward 40 men. The first trench which the French had dug and was hard at work repairing the damage caused by their own shells in order to use it for themselves. When they had finished work they advanced towards the second trench. The French hastily scuttled to their dugout, and remained there in perfect silence.

The enemy's mind actually entered the trench and reconsidered but concluded that none of the Frenchmen were left in the position, and returned to the first trench.

Pass German Position. The position of the French soldiers, cooped up in their dugout was anything but pleasant, and they decided to send back word to the French troops behind them, and a corporal volunteered to carry the message, and somehow or other he made his way out of the trench, crawled along the river bank, and slipped into the river itself. There, with the water up to his waist, and not 20 feet below the German position, he passed across to the French lines, and delivered his message to the officer commanding.

The officer, after consideration, decided that the men must try to get back to the French lines. The corporal went back across with his message. One by one at intervals of two minutes, the Frenchmen crept past the German position, and slipped into the river. The enemy did not discover them until just as the last man was passing the French lines, and then opened a heavy fire. The whole party regained the French trenches without losing a man.

England Plans "Kiel Canal" From Clyde to Firth of Forth

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—A "Kiel canal" for Great Britain, connecting the River Clyde, which flows into the Irish Sea, with the Firth of Forth on the North Sea side, has been discussed between the Royal Colonial Institute as a necessary naval measure. Such a canal would open up naval communications between the east and west coasts of Scotland, save warships from the danger of hostile submarines lurking among the numerous small uninhabited islands of the Scottish coast and put the great shipbuilding yards along the Clyde at the disposal of the North Sea fleet.

Stone Coins Used On Island of Yap. Some Are As Large As Cart Wheels. LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—Stone money ranging in size from ordinary grindstones up to cartwheels is the customary currency in the island of Yap, according to the annual bulletin of the London financial firms.

Yap belongs to the Caroline islands in the Pacific between Hawaii and the Philippines. It is now a British possession, being captured early in the war from Germany, who obtained it by purchase from Spain in 1898.

The stone currency of Yap is made of limestone, which must be of fine white grain. A hole is cut into the center to allow a stick to be passed through, as the larger stones are rolled up to the hut of the owner. Some of the stones have a diameter up to 12 feet, with the result that a number of men are required to effect a payment.

CARRY ON WORK OF FARM AND FACTORY

Homes Destroyed, Loved Ones Slain, Men Fighting, They Labor Unceasingly.

RICH AND POOR WOMEN EQUAL

Each Does the Work That Needs Most to Be Done in Absence of the Men.

BY LA RAQUETTE. PARIS, France, Feb. 5.—Women are keeping Europe from utter chaos. Outside a village near Rheims, which had been almost totally destroyed by shells, I saw a young peasant girl plowing with two cows. Once the plow had been drawn by horses, but these the war had taken. Once the farm had been run by men. The war had taken these, too.

Once she had had a father and a mother. The same shell which, entering through the window, had killed the father had also torn the mother to pieces.

Always It Is the Women. If you see a load of grain coming slowly across the rolling plain, you may be quite sure that the driver is a woman. If you see people working the fields between the ruined villages, you know that the workers are women.

What do these women think of the war? Perhaps they do not think very much. But work they certainly do. Let the men settle the question who is to blame, or who has brought on the war. It is useless to talk now. Now is the time for working, for the healing of wounds.

How often have we not heard it said that the Parisienne is the most frivolous of all creatures. From a grade dame in Faubourg St. Honoré to the working girl on Montmartre—frivolity, nothing but frivolity.

Where Frivolity Is Not Seen. Now it happens very often that you find a chic Parisienne street car conductor. She may be the wife of a famous lawyer or a bank president or perhaps of an ordinary worker. Today she is equal to the man through the car in her simple black dress, collects fares. She is pretty and many admiring eyes gaze at her but she does not pay any attention to admirers.

She raises her hand, rings the bell and the car goes up. Her pale face bears an expression of deep earnestness. This is no time for flirting. Again I see her in the munition factories, working thousands of shells for the army. Here, too, she is equal to the man. Now and then one of them gets up from her seat and goes into an adjoining room to nurse her baby.

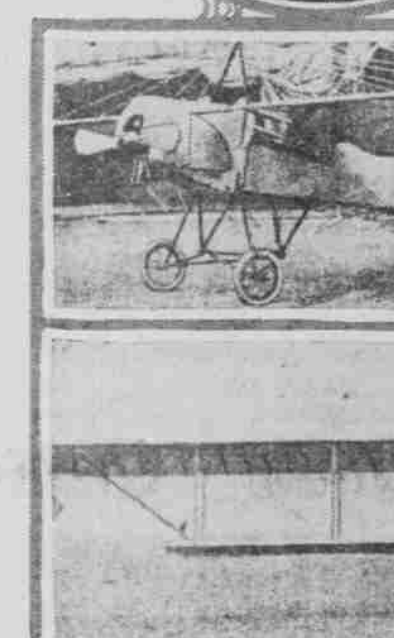
A few days ago I saw the Belgian section at the Louvre. Many hundreds of Parisiennes were sitting there working. All were black. There was not a single one among them who had not lost one or more of her dear ones, but they were working for the soldiers of Belgium and the parcels they made up lay all around them in piles reaching half way to the ceiling.

For the Homeless Belgian. The young girl who acted as manager about the Louvre, "the French and English prisoners of war in Germany as a rule got parcels from their homes, but the Belgian soldier does not even know if his home is still standing. More often than not the family is scattered in three or four countries. Therefore it is our duty to see that he is not forgotten. Once every week every man in the Belgian army receives a blank to fill out. He must say what he wants the most. A book, a shirt, a pair of boots, a razor and all he has to do is to put it down and put his letter into the nearest military letter box, and the next week he receives a parcel containing just what he asked for, sent by the women of France, who endeavor to pay this off their debt of gratitude.

Women Workers Are Successful. Thousands of Austrian women are already doing work which men formerly did. Indeed in the branches in which they are employed are many who formerly admitted no woman. The female street car conductors have been a success from the start, as have the female postal employees, including the women drivers and chauffeurs of mail vehicles. On the railroads they have also been very successful, especially as telegraph operators, ticket agents, and freight department officials. Most of the clerical work of the various governments is being done by women. Firms whose male employees were called to the colors have been obliged to replace them by women. In the munition factories it is the women who are doing the work, and this year's generous crop was largely raised by them.

NEW TYPES OF AIR TERRORS

Great destruction on the west front has recently been caused by the new German Fokker monoplane, two views of which are given here (above). The British are combating it with several types of airplanes built in America, and with the English-made Caudron, a picture of which is shown.



Great destruction on the west front has recently been caused by the new German Fokker monoplane, two views of which are given here (above). The British are combating it with several types of airplanes built in America, and with the English-made Caudron, a picture of which is shown.

The Caudron has two engines and two propellers, great speed and a long radius of action. A photograph is also shown of Lieut. Boelcke, who, with Lieut. Immelman, has been often mentioned in German dispatches. They are "super-pilots."

Bishop Of London Tells Militant Curates He May Modify Ban on War Duty

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—Although the bishop of London has not seen his way clear to set aside the rules of his church against combatant service for the younger clergy, he has told a delegation of militant curates who called on him that he would do all he could toward enabling them to become chaplains and stretcher bearers.

Over a thousand curates, who in lay life would be eligible for military service, signed a petition to the bishop asking that they be allowed to put on khaki and fight. They claimed that the defense of a cause that they devoutly believed to be righteous against one they thought evil was in accord with the teachings of Christianity and the Anglican church.

All of the Anglican bishops, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been opposed from the start to the enlistment of the clergy in the fighting ranks. But the feeling of the mass of young clergymen is strongly inclined toward military service. Many clergymen of the nonconformist sects, such as Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists, have gone into the ranks and accepted commissions.

In the morning mothers will attend to their households and children, and so be free to work in the afternoon from five to six hours. To care for the children in the absence of the mothers, special nurseries and kindergartens will be established. Some of the women's organizations favor the plan that elderly women take the children of their working neighbors into their homes.

Plan is to Let Women Take Places of All the Able Bodied Men

WILL ENABLE ALL MEN TO JOIN ARMY

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 5.—Under the joint auspices of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war and the Austrian women's organization, the women of Austria are about to be industrially "mobilized." The undertaking is the work of the work Austrians have done since the war, and of a number of conferences Austrian feminist leaders and club women have had with the minister of war and his aides. It is proposed to enlarge as far as possible the industrial and commercial fields in which women are now active and to add new branches in which they may become so the purpose of the movement being to liberate for military service all men whose places can be filled by women and to give more of them an opportunity to increase their incomes.

Women Workers Are Successful. Thousands of Austrian women are already doing work which men formerly did. Indeed in the branches in which they are employed are many who formerly admitted no woman. The female street car conductors have been a success from the start, as have the female postal employees, including the women drivers and chauffeurs of mail vehicles. On the railroads they have also been very successful, especially as telegraph operators, ticket agents, and freight department officials. Most of the clerical work of the various governments is being done by women. Firms whose male employees were called to the colors have been obliged to replace them by women. In the munition factories it is the women who are doing the work, and this year's generous crop was largely raised by them.

One of the special aims of the present movement is to train women for executive work, so that the men engaged in this may become available for duty as officers.

Half Day Work for Women. A feature of the scheme is to provide half-day work for women whose family ties would make that welcome.

Hidden Operating Theater is Large, Modern and Right at Hand

GETS DAYLIGHT IN MYSTERIOUS MANNER

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—The correspondent of a London newspaper describes a wonderful subterranean hospital, only 500 feet from a French front trench, which he has just visited "somewhere in France." His description follows:

But here am I, 10 feet below the ground and 500 yards from a front trench, and I stand in the most modern and up-to-date operating theater.

Everything is modern and spotless. The walls are covered with the smell of soap and chloroform, soft-footed nurses flit about, doctors, many of them fashionable Parisian surgeons, walk from bed to bed, dressed in spotless white smocks. On bedsteads, painted white, with white counterpanes, shelter patients waiting for the operating table. A man's life often hangs by a thread after he has been hit, and the thread would often snap if he were taken along the shell-swept roads in a

(Continued on Page 18.)

Beggars Terrorize Russian Villages Rob When Refused Alms By the People

PETROGRAD, Russia, Feb. 5.—The number of beggars has increased enormously in Russia, especially in the central and eastern provinces. Large bands of "panhandlers" travel from village to village and seek alms under the pretext of being fugitives from the districts occupied by the German troops. The beggars are mostly elderly men, but many women have also taken up begging as a trade.

The alleged fugitives have become such a nuisance that the authorities find themselves compelled to act. In many cases the bands have terrorized the population of small villages and in several instances they have committed robberies.

To dispense and suppress the begging hordes the minister of the interior, Chudostov, has ordered the police to arrest all tramps wherever found. In an official statement the minister requests the public not to give alms to any individuals, as the government and innumerable charitable societies are amply taking care of all honest needy persons.

ARMADAS OF THE AIR ARE FORMED

American Manufacturers Build Great Planes For Use Of the Allies.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 5.—The recent run of luck of the swift German (or rather Dutch) Fokker monoplane, which brought down 16 allied flyers in a month, has concentrated attention on the remarkable contest for the supremacy of the air now being waged. It is a contest of athletes, or inventors and of factories. Nothing like it was ever seen before in the history of the world. It resembles somewhat the advent of armored ships, which culminated in the memorable Monitor-Merrimack battle of the American civil war. Under the lash of necessity human ingenuity is racing forward in the conquest of speed at a speed perhaps 100 times greater than before the war, and the United States leads in

Armadas of the Air Formed. Already air fleets, instead of consisting of isolated units, are organized like sea armadas, by divisions and squadrons. Various types of aeroplanes serve various purposes and the air raiding column of 19 craft must be well balanced, just as the ocean fleet must consist not alone of battleships, or of submarines, but of boats, destroyers, supply ships and tenders.

While the Fokkers did great execution for a time, air officers of the allies say the fear they instilled in certain quarters here was absolutely unwarranted. A great deal of ill-founded sensationalism is being written about the German's achievement.

The Germans mention the names of their "super-army," the leading flyers of their army. The allies heroes usually remain anonymous. Again, the Germans, according to statements here, generally keep to their own side of the line. They fight over the neutral anti-aircraft guns. They are less prone to long raids inside their enemies' territory. This gives them an advantage in the air which is incessantly occurring.

The two most prominent new types which the allies have recently produced are (1) the Fokker monoplane, a very swift and unstable machine of small radius of action which can usually outmaneuver a heavier "plane; (2) an immense three-engine biplane, carrying either a large crew, an enormous fuel supply or a great weight of explosives and capable of a long radius of action. The latter has not been used much. It is a dreadnought of the air and will figure more and more largely in the conflict as time goes on.

Many Air Dreadnoughts. As to air dreadnoughts, it is certain the Germans are not dominant. The French are building many of these enormous flyers, and the British have developed the two-engine Caudron, of great power and a great weight of a principal reliance of the allies, however, is the American airplane manufacturers. The latter are said to be excelling every other nation in the new air types. It is not going too far to say that the supply of the small, fast machines on the western front, but this is said now to have been changed again.

New American "Battleplane." The new "battleplane," as it is termed, has cost about \$100,000 and is six times as large as the famous "America," which was building to fly across the Atlantic ocean when the war started.

Its weight loaded is eight tons. This includes a ton of ammunition and a crew of eight men. It can cruise nearly 200 miles and so could strike at almost any point in Germany, west as a trade.

(Continued on Page 19.)

Rob When Refused Alms By the People. The alleged fugitives have become such a nuisance that the authorities find themselves compelled to act. In many cases the bands have terrorized the population of small villages and in several instances they have committed robberies.

To dispense and suppress the begging hordes the minister of the interior, Chudostov, has ordered the police to arrest all tramps wherever found. In an official statement the minister requests the public not to give alms to any individuals, as the government and innumerable charitable societies are amply taking care of all honest needy persons.